Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, FEB. 21. 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 8.

Poetry.

THE WOODBURY RANGERS.

BY A SOLDIER.

Oh all you Woodbury ladies!
Come and listen to my tale,
About the happy soldier boys,
Who are on the rebels' trail.
We landed first at Huntingdon,
That night in the court house stayed.
Next morn we to Camp Crossman went,
Where we our flag so proudly waiv'd.

Camp Crossman is a lively place,
Just three miles from Huntingdon;
Our street we called Woodbury,
In mem'ry of the loved at home.
It is there we learned to drill;
Learned how to use our arms;
That when we hear the bugle shrill,
We'll not fear "Secesh" alarms.

We have a Captain bold and true,
Who has never known of fear;
We've likewise, brave Lieutenants, too,
Whom we love both near and dear.
If old grim *Death* appears to us,
With his terrors and his fears,
He ne'er can fright in. Freedom's war,
The Woodbury Volunteers.

From you my friends 'twas *hard* to part,
Also, from our homes *so dear*;
But with a stern resolve in heart,
Our flag in "Dixie's Land" we'll rear.
And when we on the field are taken,
We will fight like soldiers true,
If we are not *much* mistaken,
We'll make 'em sing "Red, White and Blue.'

In the fearful hour of battle,
Where cannons roar the loudest,
We will think of the loved ones,
That we've left perhaps to see no more.
Oh! the *Cymbals* loud are sounding,
And the *Trumpets* shrill do blow;
A signal for plattoons to form,
For we've orders now to go.

The above piece was, originally, written at Camp Crossman, by one of Capt. Brisben's lads, and revised by one of the "Boys at Home."

MIDWINTER.

The speckled sky is dim with snow,
The light flakes falter and fall slow;
Athwart the hill-top, pale and pale,
Silently the far-off mountain's misty form
Is entering now a tent of storm;
And all the valley is shut in
By flickering curtains gray and thin.

But cheerily the chickadee
Singeth to me on fence and tree;
The snow sails round him as he sings,
White as the down of angels' wings.

I watch the snow flakes as they fall
On bank and brier and broken wall;
Over the orchard, waste and brown,
All noiselessly they settle down,
Tipping the apple boughs, and each
Light quivering twig of plum and peach.

On turl and curb the bower-roof
The snow-storm spreads its ivory woof;
It paves with pearl the garden-walk;
And lovingly round tattered stalk
And shivering steam its magic weaves
A mantle fair as lily leaves.

The hooded behive, small and low,
Stands like a maiden in the snow;
And the old door-slap is half hid
Under an alabaster lid.

All day it snows: the sheeted post
Gleams in the dimess like a ghost;
All day the blasted oak has stood
A muffled wizard of the wood;
Garland and airy cap adorn
The sumach and the wayside thorn,
And clustering spangles lodge and shine
In the dark tresses of the pine.

The ragged bramble, dwarfed and old,
Shrinks like a beggar in the cold;
In surplice white the cedar stands,
And blesses him with priestly hands.

Still cheerily the chickadee
Singeth to me on fence and tree:
But in my inmost ear is heard
The music of a holier bird;
And heavenly thoughts, as soft and white,
As snow-flakes, on my soul alight,
Clothing with love my lonely heart,
Healing with peace each bruised part,
Till all my being seems to be
Transfigured by their purity.

[ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY.

A pair of stockings sent by the ladies' committee for the use of some gallant volunteer, was accompanied by the following verse:

Brave sentry, on your lonely beat,
May these blue stockings warm your feet;
And when from war and camps you part,
May some fair knitter warm your heart.

Keep out of debt—out of quarrels—out of law—out of politics—out of idleness—out of thin shoes—out of thin soled shoes—out of damp clothes—out of reach of brandy and water—out of office—out of matrimony, unless you are in love—and keep clear of cheating the printer out of his dues.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The News of the Victory fully confirmed—Roanoke Island in the Possession of the Union Forces—The Rebel Fleet completely Destroyed—Elizabeth City Attacked and Evacuated by the Rebels—The Rebel Army on the Island said to be 3000 strong—Nearly all Killed, Wounded or Taken Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.

By the flag of truce to-day we have news of the complete success of Gen. Burnside at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants.

It was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over 3,000 efficient fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement.

When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken; that escaped up the creek, and was probably also destroyed.

One report at Norfolk says only seventy and another only twenty-five escaped from Roanoke Island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty escaped on the island.

There appears to be no bright side to the story for the rebels

The Richmond Examiner of this morning says, in a leading editorial:

The loss of an entire army on Roanoke island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence by telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed—2,500 brave troops on the island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with courage, but when fifteen thousand were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras on a larger scale. The following are dispatches on the subject in Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal.

Major Lawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded numbers over one thousand. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same.

Midshipman Carnem had his arm shot off. The other casualities are unreported.

A late arrival this morning, says Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on through to Edenton.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape.

The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

THIRD DESPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—[received in Richmond at midnight.] A courier arrived here this afternoon, at four o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth city was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats, excepting one, were captured by the enemy.

General Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following is the very latest, which we copy from to-day's *Day Book*.

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, from which we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth city yesterday at about seven o'clock and began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture, by the enemy, of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forest—our informant is not certain—which thus eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquatank river. It was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she, too, was captured.

It is said that before our boats surrendered, they were abandoned, and their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so we are at a loss to conjecture why they were not fired before abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that it, having exhausted its supplies of coal and munition, proceeded to Elizabeth city for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, and without success, and it returned to the Island to lend any assistance whatever to the forces.

All the details published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier.

It represents our loss three hundred killed and wounded and that of the enemy not less than one thousand killed.

Great havoc was made amongst them while coming up the road leading to the fort.

Our forces brought to bear upon them two thirty-two pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

Pork point battery was mounted by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it during the conflict. They were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and, though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield one foot until all, save seven, fell bleeding to the ground. There is good reason to believe that, had Col. Henningson, with his artillery, been on the island, they should not have been forced to surrender it. A lack of field pieces was most sadly felt, and, had they been at hand the enemy, perhaps would never have been able to have landed their forces. Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding he mistook Elizabeth city for the place of destination. Capt. Taylor of this city, is represented as having distinguished himself.

In addition to the above, there are many rumors that we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them.

Among them is one, however worthy of notice, that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance on the way.

The statement so far as we have been able to learn is not correct, and can only account for it by supposing that the name of Gen. Wise is confounded with that of his son who was reported among the killed.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five that were attached to the expedition. The news received to-day occasions great excitement at old Point. A steamer with official despatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, *numbering at least two thousand*, will be here in a few days.

All the southern papers received are unanimous in admitting a complete victory to our troops and that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Gun Boat Expedition up the Tennessee River—Official Report of Lieutenant Commanding Phelps—The Expedition Highly Successful—Six Rebel Steamers with Military Stores Burned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following is Lieutenant Commanding Phelp's official report to flag officer Foote, received to-day at the Head Quarters of the army, by telegraph from Cairo.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA RAILROAD CROSSING, *Tennessee River*, Feb. 10th 1862.

SIR:—We have returned to this point from our entirely successful expedition to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

The rebels were forced to burn six steamers and we captured two others, besides the half complete gun-boat East Port.

The steamers burned were freighted with rebel military stores. The East Port has about 250,000 feet of lumber on board.

We also captured two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Col. Crews, at Savannah, Tenn. We found the Union sentiment strong.

Further from the Expedition up the Tennessee River.

The Union Gunboats Receive a Hearty Welcome From the Inhabitants.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.

Special despatches to the *Gazette and Commercial* dated Fort Henry the 10th inst., give the following accounts of the expedition up the Tennessee River.

After the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lexington, Conestoga and Tyler gave chase to the rebel steamer Dunbar. Reaching the Memphis and Louisville railroad bridge our troops took a quantity of stores, &c., and passed on in chase of the Dunbar, but did not overtake her. It is supposed that she escaped by running into some creek during the night.

The gunboats went to Florence, Ala. at the head of navigation, and a distance of 250 miles from Paducah.

Everywhere along the river they were received with a hearty welcome from numerous Union families. In southern Tennessee and north Alabama and at towns along the river the old flag was looked upon as a redeemer and hailed with shouts of joy.

Capt. Gwin of the gunboat Tyler recruited 30 men for service on the gunboats and says he can get enough to man the whole fleet.

The people of Florence were so delighted at finding the stars and stripes once more their protection, that were prepared to give a ball to the officers of the gunboats, but the latter could not remain to accept their courtsies.—However, our boats landed, and when the people became assured that we did not come to destroy but to save, they seemed to have no means too extravagant to express their delight and joy.

Our boats captured four steamers including an unfinished gunboat, and burned seven others.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1862.

Captain J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Mo, St. Louis, Mo.

CAPTAIN: Enclosed I send you my order for the attack upon Fort Henry. Owing to despatches received from Major General Halleck, and corroberating information here, to the effect that the enemy were rapidly reinforcing, I thought it imperatively necessary that the fort should be carried to-day. My forces were not up at ten o'clock last night when my order was written, therefore I did not deem it practicable to set an earlier hour than eleven o'clock to day to commence the investment. The gunboats started up at the same hour to commence the attack, and engage the enemy at not over six hundred yards. In little over one hour all the batteries were silenced, and the fort surrendered at discretion to Flag Officer Foote, giving us all their guns, camp and garrison equipage, &c. The prisoners taken are General Tilghman and staff, Captain Taylor and company, and the sick. The garrison, I think, must have commenced their retreat last night, or at an early hour this morning.

Had I not felt it an imperative necessity to attack Fort Henry to-day, I should have made the invesment complete, and delayed until to-morrow, so as to secure the garrison. I do not now believe, however, the result would have been any more satisfactory.

The gunboats have proven themselves well able to resist a severe cannoding. All the iron-clad boats received more or less shots—the flagship some twenty-eight—without any serious damage to any, except the *Essex*.—This vessel received one shot in her boiler that disabled her, killing and wounding some thirty-two men, Captain Porter among the wounded.

I remain your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General.

The following is the order referred to in Gen. Grant's report:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, Camp in the Field near Fort Henry, February 5, 1862.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 1.

The First Division, Gen. McClernand commanding, will move at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, under the guidance of Lieut. Col. McPherson, and take position on the roads from Fort Henry to Donelson and Dover.

It will be the special duty of this command to prevent all reinforcements to Fort Henry or escape from it. Also, to be held in readiness to charge and take Fort Henry by storm, promptly on the receipt of orders.

Two brigades of the second division, Gen. C. F. Smith commanding, will start at the same hour from the west bank of the river, and take and occupy the heights commanding Fort Henry. This point will be held by so much artillery as can be made available, and such other troops as, in the opinion of the general commanding the second division, may be necessary for its protection.

The third brigade, second division, will advance up the east bank of the Tennessee river, as fast as it can be securely done, and be in readiness to charge upon the fort, or move to the support of the first division, as may be necessary.

All the forces on the west bank of the river not required to hold the heights commanding Fort Henry will return to their transports, cross to the east bank, and follow the first brigade as fast as possible.

The west bank of the Tennessee river not having been reconnoitred, the commanding officer entrusted with taking possession of the enemy's works there will proceed with great caution, and secure such information as can be gathered, and such guides as can be found in the time intervening, before eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The troops will receive two days' rations of bread and meat in their haversacks.

One company of the second division, armed with rifles, will be ordered to report to Flag Officer Foot, as sharp-shooters, on board the gunboats.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General commanding.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Feb. 5, 1862.

Flag Officer, A. H. Foot, Cairo:

I have this moment received the official report of your capture of Fort Henry, and hasten to congratulate you and your command for your brilliant success.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Com. Department.

REPORT OF COMMANDER FOOTE.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7.—SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 6th instant, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., I made an attack on Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, with the iron-clad gunboats *Cincinnati*, Commander Stemble; the flag-ship *Essex*, Commander Porter; *Carondelet*, Commander Walker; and *St. Louis*, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding; also, taking with me three old gunboats *Conestoga*, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps; the *Tyler*, Lieutenant Commanding Given; and the *Lexington*, Lieutenant Commanding Shirk, as a second division, in charge of Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, which took position astern, and in shore of the armed boats doing good execution there during the action, while the armed boats were placed in the first order of steaming, approaching the fort in a parallel.

The fire was opened at seventeen hundred yards' distance from the flag-ship, which was followed by the other gunboats, and responded to by the fort. As we approached the fort under slow steaming, till we reached within six hundred yards of the rebel batteries, the fire, both from the gunboats and fort, increased in rapidity and accuracy of range. At twenty minutes before the rebel flag was struck, the *Essex* unfortunately received a shot in her boilers, which resulted in wounding, by scalding, twenty-nine officers and men, including Commodore Porter, as will be seen in the inclosed list of casualties. The *Essex* then necessarily dropped out of line astern, entirely disabled and unable to continue the fight in which she had so gallantly participated until the sad catastrophe. The firing continued with unabated rapidity and effect upon the three gunboats, as they continued still to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a very severe and closely contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes.

A boat containing the Adjutant Gen. and Captain of Engineers came alongside after the flag was lowered, and reported that Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, the commander of the fort, wished to communicate with the flag officer, when I despatched Commander Stembel and Lieut. Commanding Phelps, with orders to hoist the American flag where the Secession ensign had been flying, and to inform Gen. Tilghman that I would see him on board the flag ship. He came on board soon after the Union had been substituted for the rebel flag, by Commander Stembel on the fort, and possession taken. I received the General, his staff, and sixty or seventy men as prisoners, and a hospital ship containing sixty invalids, together with the fort and its effects, mounting twenty guns, mostly of heavy calibre, with barracks and tents capable of accommodating fifteen thousand men, and sundry articles, of which, as I turned the fort and its effects over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival in an hour after we had made the capture, he will be enabled to give the Government a more correct statement than I am able to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort. The plan of the attack, so far as the army reaching the rear of the fort to make a demonstration simultaneously with the navy, was prevented by the excessively muddy roads and high stage of water retarding the arrival of our troops until some time after I had taken possession of the fort.

On securing the prisoners, and making necessary perliminary arrangements, I despatched Lieutenant commanding Phelps, with his division, up the Tennessee river, as I had previously directed, and, as will be seen in inclosed order to him, to remove the rails, and so render the bridge incapable of railroad transportation and communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and afterwards to pursue the rebel gunboats and secure their capture if possible This being accomplished, and the army in possession of the fort, and my services being indispensable at Cairo, I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day, with the *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, arrived here this morning.

The armed gunboats registered effectually the shot of the enemy, when striking the casement.

The *Cincinnati*, flag ship, received thirty-one shots; the *Essex*, fifteen; the *St. Louis*, seven; and the *Carondelet*, six—killing one and wounding nine in the *Cincinnati*, and killing one in the *Essex*, while the casualities in the latter from steam amounted to twenty-eight in number. The *Carondelet*, and *St. Louis*, met with no casualities. The steamers were admirably handled by their commanders and officers, presenting only their bow guns to the enemy, to avoid exposure of the vulnerable parts of their vessels.

Lieut. Commanding Phelps, with his division, also executed my orders very effectually, and promptly proceeded up the river in their further execution after the capture of the fort. In fact, all the officers and men gallantly performed their duty, and, considering the little experience they have had under fire, far more than realized my expectations.

Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by Gen. Tilghman, worthy of a better cause, who, from his own account, went into the action with eleven guns of heavy calibre, bearing upon our boats, which he fought until seven of the number were dismounted or otherwise rendered useless.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt. servant,
A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
Western Department.

To Major Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

CHANGE IN GEN. McCLELLAN'S POSITION.

We have seen no reference to this rumored change except in the Washington dispatches to the New York *Tribune*. A dispatch to that paper, dated Thursday evening, says:

The better opinion is that Gen. McClellan will not resign in consequence of the change which the censor allowed us partially to indicate last night, but will strive in the Department of the Potomac to rival Gen. Buell in Kentucky and Gen. Halleck in Missouri, on a level with whom the new arrangement places him. It is understood that he has consulted with several of his Generals respecting the course proper to pursue.

We think the country would be decidedly pleased with the change. The General is a young man, and more confidence can be placed in his ability to command an army, than in his statesmanship. The command of the army of the Potomac is a position high enough to satisfy the ambition of any man who has had so little opportunity of seeing active service. The country would be pleased to see him devoting all his military genius and energy to active duties in the field, at the head of that army.

Gen. Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Manassas.

The city papers of last week contain the official report of Gen. Beauregard of the battle of Bull Run, or of Manassas, as he more euphoniously designates it. From this report it appears that the rebel forces engaged in the fight amounted to over 31,000 men, and that their losses were 369 killed outright, and 1,483 wounded.

He puts down our opposing army at 55,000 men, when, according to to the official report of Gen. McDowell, he had not over 18,000 men engaged in the fight during the day. Our losses were: killed, 481; wounded, brought in, 1,011; missing, 1,216.

Total Union loss	2,698
Total Rebel loss as rept'd by Beauregard	1,862

—Which, perhaps, on each side is as near the mark as we shall ever be able to get. As usual in such cases, our heaviest losses in killed and wounded were doubtless suffered after the breaking of our lines and during the first hour or so of the confusion of their retreat.—Putting the loss on each side in killed and wounded as high as ten per cent of the forces engaged, the battle of Manassas will bear no comparison in this view with some of the battles in our war in Mexico. Buena Vista, for instance, in which nearly twenty per cent. of General Taylor's forces were killed and wounded; and Molino del Rey, where the victorious column of General Worth was cut up to the extent of twenty-five per cent.

In conclusion, Beauregard frankly confesses that his army was too much exhausted by their trying day's work to follow up their victory, and that the heavy and unintermitted rain on the next day and the want of a sufficient cavalry force, "made an efficient pursuit a military impossibility;" so that, after all, if our soldiers from the field of Manassas did not move "onward to Richmond" they did enough in that battle to prevent Beauregard from moving onward to Washington.

Proclamation by the Loyal Provisional Governor of North Carolina

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HATTERAS, Jan. 22. 1862.

To the People of North Carolina:

The invincible arms of the republic at length advance to the suppression of the great revolt against popular rights, and the national authority, which has essayed to rob you of your American citizenship, and to enslave you to the will of relentless domestic tyrants; the holy Banner of the Union, consentrated anew through its baptism of tears and blood, is borne by loyal hands, the symbol and pledge of your final and complete enfranchisement.—Your silent and tearful prayers to God for rescue from the despotism that enthralls you are heard, and the hour of your deliverence approaches.

The brave men who come among you are not foes but friends, and their mission is one of mercy and relief. The war they wage is not upon North Carolina and her people, but upon the rebels and traitors who have invaded your territory, and who hold you in constrained and protesting submission to their arbitrary power.

To co-operate with those who now proceed to your liberation, and who seek to restore to you your ancient and inalienable rights, is your sacred duty, and a privilege which you will accept with eagerness and joy.

A portion of your brother North Carolinians are already rejoicing in the restoration of their freedom, under the protecting ensign of the nation. Side by side with that glorious flag they have placed the re erected standard of loyal North Carolina, and, acting in concert with citizens of other sections of the State, they have proclaimed a provisional government for the Commonwealth.

An opportunity will soon be offered you to participate in the enjoyment of these precious and long accustomed privileges. And that there may be no complaint in any quarter that your brethren first liberated from rebel thraldom have forestalled your action or anticipated a decision in which you had a right to share, I do now, by these presents, notify and require the voters of this Commonwealth to attend at the usual voting places, as established by law, on Saturday, 22 February, 1862, an aniversary second in hallowed memory only to that of the proclamation of our national independence, at which time the ordinances of the Convention of November 18, 1861, a draft of which is hereto appended will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

And in order that the State may forthwith resume her participation in the councils of the Union, I do furthermore direct that, upon the same day aforesaid, the polls be opened for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States, to fill existing vacancies.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Hatteras, this 22d, of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR.

The man who don't take a paper was in town last week, and wanted to know if New England wasn't in New York.

Queer fellow—the editor who thinks "people should never kiss their own sex," because he never kissed "a boy in his life, except occasionally a pretty tom-boy."

A rigidly pious old lady down East, says this Civil War is a judgment upon the nation for permitting the ladies to wear hoops.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 21, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

THE LATE GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

We publish this week everything in the shape of news in relation to the late glorious victories at Roanoke Island, in Tennessee, Missouri, and on the Potomac, in exclusion to nearly everything else. The latest battle, at Fort Donelson, will form one of the brightest pages in our history. It opens the way to all Tennessee and other Southern States. In fact the rebels admit its taking to be a terrible blow, and the probability is that in its capture and the army defending it, rebellion has received its death blow. Gen. Curtis, in Missouri has overtaken the rear guard of Price, and reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with. The rebels have abandoned their strongbold of Bowling Green in Kentucky. Kentucky, with the exception of Columbus is pretty well rid of rebels.—Gen. Lander, at Bloomery Gap, on the Upper Potomac, has gained a brilliant victory, killing thirteen rebels, taking seventeen commissioned officers, and forty five privates prisoners.

The Republic will live!

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

A bill has been drawn up for presentation to the United States Senate, expressly designating that the location of the National Foundry should be at Bloomfield in this State. This fact, however, aroused the animosity of speculators and others of New York, and Bloomfield has been expunged, and the locality of of the Foundry still open to delay. Bloomfield is in Bedford County, in one of the richest iron and coal districts in the State. At Bloomfield, the iron is procured out, of which the guns of large calibre at Pittsburgh, are made, and it is said the iron of Bloomfield is unsurpassed, for this purpose in the United States. Pennsylvania should make a strong effort to have the National Foundry at Bloomfield.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIRECT TAX.

Gov. Curtin has signed the bill passed by the Legislature, for the assumption of that portion of the direct tax apportioned to this State. The fact has been officially communicated to the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, and as soon as the receipt of the Treasurer of the United States is forwarded, Pennsylvania's share of the current year's war tax will be fully liquidated. All this is done without imposing additional taxation upon the people of the Commonwealth. Having been the first to complete and exceed her quota of men for the war, Pennsylvania is also the first to pay her share of the expenses. The resources of the Commonwealth are so abundant, and its finances have been so discreetly managed during the trying period of war that it is able to bear its burdens without difficulty.

We call the attention of our soldiers, now in the service of their country, to the advertisement in another column, in reference to the action of the Board of Commissioners in regard to the *relief* to their families at home.—It will be seen that after the 22d of Feb. inst., they withdraw the relief from the families of all those who have been paid off, and from officer's families. Our soldiers should bear this in mind, and be careful that they send home all that they can spare of their pay.

We do not know whether the Commissioners of any other County, have adopted this course. The majority of the Commissioners of our County are Democrats.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent Magazine for march has been received. The reading Matter and fashion plates are not surpassed by any Magazines in the country.—Price, one copy 1 year $3; two copies $5; three copies $6; four copies $7.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March has been received. It is one of the very best of our Magazines, and ought to be in the hands of everybody, particularly the ladies.

Capt. THOS. H. LYONS is now on a visit home. He returns on the recruiting service. Our Boys at Port Royal are getting along finely.

Gens. Buckner, Johnston and Bushrod, were captured at Fort Donelson. Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with about 5,000 men escaped the night before the Fort surrendered.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

A number of our citizens are going to have a supper on to-morrow night, 22d February at the Bedford Hotel. Washington's Farewell Address will be read. The birth day of the father of his country will be a proper time to celebrate our late glorious victories.

CAMP CURTIN Feb. 10th 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—

Some of your readers may desire to know something more about the officers of our Regiment, and Company, than has yet been furnished through the columns of either of the papers of our county, and I will therefore furnish a list of the Regimental officers as well as the Regimental position of each Company, and a full roll of the officers and privates of our company. You will please publish it and oblige

Your friend,
N. C. EVANS.

Regimental Officers of the "Keystone Regiment" (101st.)

Colonel—Joseph H. Wilson
Lieut. Col.—David B. Morris
Major—Joseph S. Hoard
Adjutant—R. F. Cooper
Surgeon— ——
Asst. Surgeon—A. P. Frick
Chaplain—Rev. J. D. Glenn
Qr. Master—Ebenezar Williams
Sergt. Major—Jacob H. Longenecker
Qr. Master Sergt.—Thomas King
Commissary Sergt.—Wm. Thompson
Hospital Steward—C. O. Deffenbacher

First Company	Capt.	D. M. Armor	A
Second	"	C. W. May	F
Third	"	Alex. Compher	D
Fourth	"	G. W. Bowers	I
Fifth	"	Wm. Lowery	C
Sixth	"	A. W. Taylor	H
Seventh	"	Jas. Chaffant	E
Eighth	"	Critzeman	K
Ninth	"	W. B. Sprague	G
Tenth	"	Lieut. Young	B

Company D.

Capt.—Alex. Compher
1st Lieut.—D. F. Beegle
2nd Lieut.—N. C. Evans
Orderly Sergt.—S. J. McEldowney
1st Sergt.—R. M. Stone
2nd Sergt.—B. A. Hanks
3d Sergt.—A. J Hixson
4th Sergt.—Isaiah Evans
1st Corporal—Henry S. Ritchey
2nd—Jacob C. Hanks
3d—Saml. Carnell
4th—J. F. Shoemaker
5th—Henry Lynn
6th—Levi Kegg
7th—Isaac Rice
8th—John T. Keagy
Fifer, Ephraim Vaughan
Drummer, John Oler (dec'd)
Wagoner, Daniel Beam

PRIVATES.

Akers John L.	Mower John H.
Barkman Daniel	Mortimore John
Brown Saml.	Martin James K. P.
Brown Jacob D.	McDonald Wm.
Brown John W.	Mills Franklin G.
Bessor John	Mills Jacob C.
Booty Peter W.	Mills Andrew J.
Bequeath Wm.	Moss Saml.
Carnell George W.	Oler James
Cooper Jesse V.	Potter Jno. (Discharged by Surgeon)
Clingerman Peter	Potter Martin L.
Clark Robert A.	Page Christian
Cameron A. M. (dec'd)	Ruby Jno. (dec'd)
Dibert David	Rice Abraham
Deffabaugh J. (dec'd)	Robinson Jonas
England Jacob	Roberts John
Eamick Josiah	Strong Wm. H.
Filler Wm. C.	Shoemaker Geo. F.
Foor F. L. M.	Smith Joseph
Gilliman Michael	Smith Andrew J.
Gilliman Wilson	Smith George W.
Hanks Nelson	Smith Amos S.
Hanks David F.	Shoemaker Jacob
Hanks Thompson	Stuckey Wm.
Hanks Caleb	Shaffer Anthony
Hetrick Daniel L.	Silver James P.
Hixson Joel B.	Sparks Wm.
Hagerman Alex. B.	Truax George
Kegg Simon P.	Tate Geo. H.
Kennard Wm.	Vaughan John W.
Layton David	Yeatch Saml.
Layton John	Wolford Geo. W.
Miller Matson	Filler, Wm. B.

The Battle of Roanoke Island—Acts of daring and Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The *Star* of this evening learns from a gentleman who came direct from Roanoke Island that Col. Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, fell dead from his horse at the head of his regiment while marching against the enemy. Strange as it may appear, not a scratch was found upon his body when examined, and his death must have come from the wind of a cannon ball or from excitement.

Lieut. Col. De Monteil, who volunteered in the assault upon the rebel battery, received his death wound while leading the advance, and while in the act of shouting, "Come on, boys! we'll show them how to fight!"

In the course of the action a shell burst on the United States gunboat Hetzel, and set her magazine on fire. Lieut. Franklin, her executive officer, ordered the men to the magazine to extinguish the fire; but seeing that they hesitated, he took the hose in his own hands, and sprang down and extinguished the flames before they reached the powder.

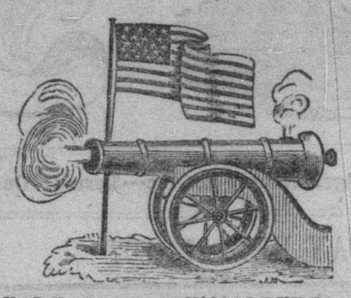
A similar occurrence took place on board the Ceres from the bursting of a gun when Acting Master Diarmid sprang into the magazine and extinguished the fire.

A shell entered the coal bunks of another of our steamers, setting them on fire. The flames were subdued after much difficulty, with but little damage to the vessel.

EXCITING RUMOR FROM MISSOURI.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.—A telegraphic despatch from Chicago reports that the rebel Gen. Price and his entire army in Southern Missouri, have been captured by the United States forces.

Glory! Glory!



FORT DONELSON CAPTURED.

THREE GENERALS AND 15,000 REBELS TAKEN.

INVESTMENT OF FORT DONELSON.

LATEST FROM FORT DONELSON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 12 M.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, dated two miles from Fort Donelson, on the 14th, says:

The attack commenced at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, by the land forces under Gens. Grant, Smith and McClernand.

The fort is surrounded by high and steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, with trenches and rifle pits.

The rebels gave battle from their entrenchments on the south side of the fort.

They were driven in after a severe battle, and considerable loss on both sides.

Our troops held two of the rebel batteries outside of the fort.

Our loss is probably only about forty-five killed and one hundred and fifty-two wounded.

Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night.

The battle will be resumed to-day with these reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 5 P. M.—To-day a dispatch reached the General-in-Chief here from Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, announcing the investment of Fort Donelson with a force of fifty thousand men, aided by the noble fleet of Commodore Foote, and anticipating its speedy reduction.

Gen. Halleck says that Gens. Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, are in the fort, with a force of fifteen thousand men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangements to cut them off from reinforcements will surely be successful.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

Rebel and Federal Accounts—Capture of Gens. Sidney Johnston, Buckner and Pillow—Fifteen Thousand Men Taken Prisoners—Flight of General Floyd—The Rebels Accuse Him of Treachery and Cowardice.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16, via Baltimore, Feb. 17.—By a flag of truce, to-day, we hear that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant yesterday (Saturday.)

Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Johnston and Buckner were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that that city has probably been captured.

Federal Accounts From Fort Donelson.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson was captured yesterday. Generals Buckner and Johnston with 15,000 rebels are prisoners.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb: 17.—Despatches received from General Grant to General Halleck announce the surrender of Fort Donelson with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

GEN, McCLELLAN'S DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—General McClellan has received a despatch fully confirming the news of the capture of Fort Donelson.

LATER OFFICIAL ADVICES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. Floyd made his escape during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounce him as a black-hearted traitor and coward,

The enemy were known to have had 30,000 troops, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners, 5,000 escaped, and the rest are reported to be killed or otherwise disabled.

Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as being terribly severe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The announcement of the great victory at Fort Donelson to Congress by Gen. McClellan, has caused the most intense excitement.

In the Senate, the galleries were crowded, and the mass of spectators rose and gave one tremendous cheer, which was followed by other shouts of applause.

The Vice President said that such demonstrations ought not to interfere with business.

Great laughter was caused by the fact that the thief Floyd was stated to have stolen a march on the occasion of the battle, and escaped from the Fort.

In the House, the scene was equally enthusiastic. The members warmly congratulated each other and collected in joyous groups.

The news has reached the Departments and has become known on the streets, creating an unparalelled excitement and joy.

CASTALITIES ON THE GUN-BOATS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The following are the casualities on the gun-boats during the bombardment of Friday. On the St Louis, three killed, including P. R. Ripley, of Cincinnati, and two wounded, among them Lieut. Kendall, slightly.

On the Louisville, five sailors killed four slightly wounded and two severely—each having both arms shot away.

On the Carondelet, four killed, six badly wounded, including Wm. Hinton, pilot, and two severely.

On the Pittsburg, two wounded.

The force *en route* for Fort Donelson had mostly come up and were located on the left. Gen. Lewis Walker with the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, arrived on Friday.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The news of the capture of Fort Donelson creates an immense patriotic and jubilative furore in this city.—There has not been so much joy manifested in Boston since the days of the old Revolution:

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The city is jubilant. Flags are everywhere displayed, and there is every demonstration of joy.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI Feb. 17.—This morning's *Commercial* has the following:

On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, General Buell ordered a forced march to be made by General Mitchell, to save if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on the Big Barron river. They had, however, been destroyed when General Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The brigades of Generals Breckinridge and Hindman, were until Thursday evening, at Woodland Station. The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons. Part of the town was reported to have been burnt.

It is believed now that no rebel forces are in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin and Nashville.

Gen. Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthrage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Gens. Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have fallen back on Russellville, where Buckner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time.

Hardee and Johnston were also believed to be at that point on Friday. It is presumed that, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

What movement may have been made by the rebels since Thursday, can only be conjectured; but the probabilities are that they have concentrated there whole force on the Cumbreland river. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Generals Nelson, and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of Gens. McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt River, on steamers for Cumberland, on Saturday night and yesterday. The troops that have been in the camps of instruction at Bardstown, were at Louisville yesterday, embarking for the Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery leave New Albany to-day. The aggregate of these reinforcements is perhaps 40,000.

Gen. Buell goes with Gen. McCook's division to take command, in person, on the Cumberland where our forces will by to-morrow night, number about 80,000. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with this ponderous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Gens. Mitchell and Nelson.

Since writing the above we learn that ten regiments, now in Ohio, are ordered at once to the Cumberland.

Good News from Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Good news has been received from Bowling Green.

The telegraphing thereof is expressly interdicted by the Commanding General of the Department.

I will give you all the particulars as soon as the interdiction can be modified or removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following dispatch has just been received at Head-quarters:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.

To Major Gen. McClellan:

Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, and are making a bridge to cross.

The enemy burnt the bridge at one o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived. (Signed,)

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Lander Attacks a Rebel Camp.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 15.—Gen. Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Bloomery Gap, killing thirteen rebels and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates, and losing but two men and six horses.

He led the attack in person, at the head of the First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry.

This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again.

Gen. Lander, having cleared his department of the enemy, requests to be relieved of his command, on account of ill-health.

A portion of Gen. Lander's command, under Colonel Dunning, has occupied Moorefield, and captured 225 head of beef cattle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The special dispatch from Gen. Lander has been received at head quarters.

PAWPAW, Va., Feb. 14—8 o'clock P. M.

Major Gen. G. B. McClellan:—The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning, also the telegraph.

We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to day. We broke up the rebel nest at Bloomery Gap.

We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them Colonels, Lt. Colonels, Captains, &c. We engaged them with four hundred cavalry. Our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all seventy five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy. We lost two men and six horses at their first fire.

I led the charge in person. It was a complete surprise.

Col. Carroll, commanding the Fifth (or Eigth) Ohio Regiment, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterward to Unger's Store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of the night, a complete bridge across the great Cacapson at an unfrequented mountain road.

Two columns of two thousand men each have marched thirty two miles, and one column forty three miles, since four o'clock yesterday afternoon, besides bridging the river.

Papers that were taken from our prisoners, and my own reconnoisance to the South, prove that the country is clear and Jackson and Loring are in Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills on the belief (by information from deserters) that Gen. Casson's brigade was there.

Gen. Dunning has just arrived at New Creek from Moorefield forty miles south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle and broken up the guerilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded and he killed several of the rebels.

The enemy have thus been driven out of this department.

F. W. LANDER, Brig. Gen.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department has no other despatches about Savannah, than those received through the Associated Press. Sensation Reporters reading them at the Navy Department, frequently jump at the conclusion that they are official.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report of the capture of Savannah is corroborated by rumors from rebel sources. Nothing official from a Union source has been received.

S. S. Mills, the publisher, and Thomas S. Piggott, the editor of the notorious Secession sheet, *The South*, were this morning arrested and taken to Fort McHenry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Price's Rear-Guard Routed,

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Gen. Curtiss stating that General Price's rear-guard was overtaken by the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with wagons and baggage.

Gen. Curtis reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.

It never rains but it pours!

THE PURSUIT OF THE REBEL PRICE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The following is a special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 15.—Our army, under command of Gen. Curtis, marched from Lebanon on the 15th, formed in three divisions—the right under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, the second under Col. Carr, and the centre under Gen. Sigel.

On the 12th, when six miles from Springfield, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset, on the same day, thirty of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of three.—This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 200 cavalry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made. Our force then retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up by the pickets.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th our army advanced in line of battle, and at day-break the third division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceable possession of the town.

Gen. Price had left at 3 o'clock on the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick, and large quanties of forage and wagons behind him. He had 12,000 effective troops, and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 10 wagons of his train, and last night firing by the pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force followed the enemy.

It is reported that Price is merely falling back to meet McIntosh, who was coming up with reinforcements, and, on his joining him, he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are that he is in full retreat.

The people in and around Springfield express undoubted satisfaction at the arrival of our troops, and general rejoicing is manifested throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels.

This expedition is doubtless the end of the campaign in Missouri.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15, via Baltimore.—The following extracts from the Norfolk *Day Book* show the progress of the Burnside expedition up Pamlico Sound:

"Rumors reached here yesterday by passengers from Suffolk that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton and also of Plymouth.—Later in the day it was stated that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnoisance as far as Colerain.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, has the following:

Gen. Wise is near Currituck Court House, and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Thursday." [Probably to recover the body of his son.]

A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed that the mortar fleet is intended for that place.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hertford have been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton, yesterday at 9 o'clock, and afterwards fifteen more arrived. The citizens raised a white flag.

Between 3000 and 4000 troops landed at Edenton. The population is about 2000, and it is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles. In the afternoon two gunboats went up the Chowan river towards Minton, and several others towards Roanoke.

A gentleman, just arrived from Gatesville, says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City. Hertford, the capital of Perquimans county, was taken by the Federals yesterday; the population is only 1500.

Capt. Goodwin, or Robison, N. C., with fifty two of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk.

The Recent Victories—Thanks of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following order was issued to day:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, returns thanks to Brigadier Gen. Burnside and Flag Officer Goldsborough, and to Brigadier Gen. Grant and Flag Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievement in the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes it as his duty to pay a fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Springs, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight.

The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and Union in every land and upon every sea.

By order of the President,
(Signed) GIDEON WELLS, Sec'y of the Navy.
E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

A special messenger arrived this morning, bringing the following despatches:

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862.

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defense were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being 100-pounders rifled. Four other batteries, mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of them being also of large caliber, and some of them rifled; eight steamers mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun with a diameter of a 32-pounder, a prolonged obstruction of smaller vessels and hills to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternoon, when by a bold charge by our army the Rebel flag was made to succumb and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the Department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarter-deck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To the Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following is the General Order:

Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious flag upholds.

I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the results achieved. No commander-in-chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill, and discipline.

We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to crush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed I am sure you will do it well.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
OFF ROANOKE, Feb. 10, 1862.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: Just as I closed my dispatch to you of yesterday I received trustworty information that the Rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth City, and thereupon I immediately ordered Commander Rowan to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another new service, viz: the destruction up the North River of a link of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. He dashed off with a whole heart at his work, and the way he has accomplished the first part of it his own preliminary report, a copy of which I have herewith to inclose, will inform you.

I have decided to send the Stars and Stripes off to Hampton Roads to-morrow, to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. Van Brunt, my Secretary, will go in her, and proceed to Washington to deliver you my dispatches and two of the Rebel flags we have taken.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag Officer, &c.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the happiness to report that I have met the enemy off this place this morning at 9 o'clock, and after a very sharp engagement, have succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silencing and destroying his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the Ellis, Capt. J. M. Cook, who is wounded and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

I am happy to say that the casualties are few considering the warmth of the enemy's fire, say two or three killed and some wounded.

I send the Ellis to you under command of Acting Master Chase of this ship, whom I hope you will confirm in the command.

The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command is worthy of all praise.

A detailed account will be furnished when I have time.

I am happy to say that none of our vessels are severely injured.

I shall leave here a small force and visit the canals and take a look into the other places before I return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ROWAN,
Commander U. S. N.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, commanding United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of 6 forts, 40 guns, over 2,000 prisoners, and upward of 3,000 small arms.

Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, commander of the island, and O. Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst. after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the center of the island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at near 3,000.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men, in the short time allowed for writing this report.

The naval vessels carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the report of the Brigadier Generals have not been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying in reference to the action that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno, and Parker, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about thirty-five killed, and about two hundred wounded, ten of them probably mortally. Among the killed are Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut Regiment and Lieut.-Colonel Victor De Monteil of the D'Epineuil Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a dispatch in a day or two with full returns.

I beg leave to inclose a copy of a General Order issued by me on the 9th inst. I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander Goldsborough stating that the expedition of the gunboats against Elizabeth City and the Rebel fleet has been entirely successful.

He will, of course, send his returns to his Department.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig. General Commanding Depart. of N. C.

ARREST OF BRIG. GEN. STONE.

Brigadier Gen. Charles P. Stone was arrested, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, week by a guard under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Sykes, of the provost marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train. The following is the substance of the charges.

First. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation.

Fourth. For treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding General, which had not been given.

Fifth. A court martial will be speedily ordered.

A SPY CAGED.

The Secretary of War has arrested Dr. Ives, chief correspondent of the *New York Herald*, as a spy. The Secretary publishes the charges against him in full, under his own name. It appears that this Ives is a native of a rebel State, and has a brother in the rebel army, who was formally in the military service of the United States. He was sent to Fort McHenry. The Secretary of War states that in order for his arrest that

"On Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well-known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department and into the chambers where the Secretary and his assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to Cabinet consultations, telegraphs, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York *Herald* against the Administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence by the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news, the moment it was received by the Department, in advance of all other papers."

"For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner:"

The arrest of General Stone and this fellow Ives, shows that the time for handling traitors with kid gloves has passed. "So mote it be."

A shopkeeper in recommending a piece of goods to a lady, remarked: Madam, it will wear forever, and make a first rate petticoat afterwards.

There was no dancing or "cutting up" at the White House, last week, on the occasion of Mrs. Lincoln's soiree. It was only a pleasant commingling of friends and neighbors, who called by invitation to spend the evening.

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines.—We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those heretofore incurable complaints, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band. f1m

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Morning, 18th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Father, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. E. B. RAMSEY, of Bloody Run, and Miss. SARAH E. WIDEL, of Bedford Pa.

OBITUARY.

Very early on the morning of the 21st of January, departed this life in the 74th year of his age, NICHOLAS LYONS, who, for forty years was a most esteemed citizen and merchant of Bedford. He was born in Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland. He emigrated to the United States on the 9th of June, 1812, soon after our war with Great Britain had commenced. He was a true Irishman—as well as a true member of his church (the Roman Catholic). He was foremost in every undertaking for the interests of religion and of his adopted country. He proved himself a true patriot by giving up, in his old age, a beloved son—to head, as Captain a military company, from this place, in defence of our glorious Union. He was ever conspicuous for his integrity—for his honor and honesty—and in every way, worthy of the distinguished race from which he sprang, and which is so honored in his native County of Carlow, Ireland.

There were at his obsequies and interment four Catholic priests, and the Rev. Ministers of other denominations of this place, with a vast concourse of friends and all fellow-citizens, from the town of Bedford and the surrounding country. He leaves a beloved wife, a daughter, and two sons to bewail his sudden exit from them.

R. I. P.

On the 11th inst., CHARLES, infant son of Jacob and Mary Reed of Bedford, aged 10 months and 18 days.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. And he took them up into his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them."

On the 16th inst., GEORGE WINFIELD, son of John and Mary Koons of Bedford township; aged 11 months and 4 days.

"From adverse blasts, and low'ring storms,
His favour'd soul he bore;
And with you bright angelic forms.
He lives to die no more."

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford.

Alexander Josiah Rev.	Horn, B. F., & Broth.
Adams Christian Miss.	Kuhns Mary Cath.
Beckwith Mary Mrs.	Miller Mathew
Beltz Adam	Morgen Samuel
Bergheimer Ludwick	Miller Fanney Mrs.
Beegel Samuel	Mock John L.
Brecther Morgraha E. Miss.	Potts George
Colman George W.	Riffel John A.
Collins Mark	Raub Albert
Cooper James	Snoberger David
Dull Valentine	Strater Margaret Mrs.
Deihl Elvina Miss.	Smith Henry F.
Grubb Lasah Miss.	Shoefelt Mary Jane
Gates Jane Mrs.	Showman Mary Miss.
Gress Martin	Smith Eve Ann Miss
Hetrick John L.	Woolford Cath. 2
Harmer Charlotte H.	Morgret W. Miss.
Hicks John	Wyant Joseph
Harrison Rose Ann Mrs.	Young J. N. Mr.

WILLIAM KISER, *P. M.*

Bedford Feb. 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF.

THE Board of Relief for the County of Bedford convened at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, 1862, after discussing the matter in regard to paying relief to families of Soldiers, it was satisfactorily ascertained that most of the soldiers, in the service of the United States, from this County have been paid off by the Government, and that they have remitted a good portion of the money to their families at home.

Therefore, on motion it was—

Resolved, That the Board will not allow any support or Relief to the families of Soldiers, who have received pay from the Government from and after the 22nd February, inst.,

Resolved. That no support or Relief will be allowed to families of Commissioned officers.

Resolved. That the families of persons enlisting, or that have lately enlisted in the United States service, as Soldiers, will be allowed support or relief from the County as heretofore, (from the time that they have been enrolled and mustered into the service,) until they receive pay from the Government.

The foregoing Resolutions were ordered to be published in the Bedford Papers.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office, Feb. 21st, 1862.

Estate of John Shreve, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford in said County. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Executer of the last will &c. of John Shreve, dec'd.
Feb. 21, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of *Vend. Exponas*, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel Miller and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sher.ff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb 21st, 1862.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Proposals will be received at the House of Geo. Bailey at Bridge-port, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a bridge over Big Wells-Creek, at or near Bridge-port, in Londonderry Township, to be built after the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office, Feb. 21st, 1862.—3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt. in Liberty Township, in said County,

ON THE 14 DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of Land containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining Lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist mill, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

One other tract of land adjoining the above, with a small dwelling House & stable thereon erected.

The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms of Sale made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Trustee

Feb. 21st, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold at public sale. on the premises,

ON FRIDAY THE 21ST OF MARCH,

the following described property viz:

A Farm situate in Juniata Tp., Bedford County, lying on the Johnstown Road, 1 mile west of Burn's Mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, belonging to Mary Burns, widow, and David Evans, Esq., with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with 10 acres of firstrate meadow, the improvements are a good rough cast House, and Bank Barn, also, other out buildings with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds; also, a good well at the door with a pump in it, also, a stream of water running through the place.

The one third to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

MARY BURNS,
DAVID EVANS,

Feb. 21, 1862.—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862–6*

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.–3t.*

ELECTION.

An election will be held at the House of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on monday the 3d of March, next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.

Chambersburg, Feb. 14 1862.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, in September last, a Black Cow, with the right ear off and a slit in the same, and both horns sawed off at the ends. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY FEATHER.

Feb. 14, 1862.

"Petersons' Detector," with the rapid multiplication of paper currency is daily more and more an essential in business. To read and remember descriptions of all the new frauds is quite an impossibility. The "Detector" for the 1st of February contains descriptions of forty-three new counterfeits. The only safety is to have the last issued Detector always beside you.

"The whole trading community would be almost entirely at the mercy of the counterfeiters if it was not for Petersons' Detector; and no one is safe from their designs who does not keep himself posted up as to their operations by subscribing at once to PETERSONS' SEMI-MONTHLY DETECTOR; Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, under the supervision of the well known Banking House of DREXEL & Co.,

MONTHLY, per annum.	100
SEMI-MONTHLY, per annum.	200

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms always cash in advance. All letters must be addressed to,

T. B. PETERSON & BTOTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber off the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

Jan. 31,'62–*

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this charge on derms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old quarters taken at par at this office on accounts.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read alond in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,
containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.
FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Trea.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Lyon City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do, 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reichard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER. & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *to as to act in perfect accordence with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue.

Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

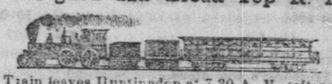
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.



Train leaves Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10.15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10.35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10 P. M. Connecting at 1,34 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce. P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the constitutional was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at last been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the case of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and everything failed to relieve me, and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It assimilates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,
IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,
AND A SURE CURE FOR
ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N York
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors
N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.

To Cash Received from Collectors:

John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	13 09
David Ford, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Deflbaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA, CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do (Kringer)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq fees, &c,	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 98
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	9,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862]

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Samuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 28
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	849 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Deflbaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 24
John Rinard Broad Top	"	849 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Staler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 93
John Manspeaker Providence W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton.	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	796 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$9,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGENFELTER Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Audutor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement	$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861	8,156 11
To amount rec,d. on unseated lands	37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer	59
	$18,187 63

CONTRA, CR.

By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement	18
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30
Paid David Over do	10 40
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 87
	18,187 63

Retailer License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861	$600 50
Contra.	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12
By Treasurer's commission	28 38
By exonerations	33 00
	$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,	$715 00
Contra,	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00
By Treasurer's commission	35 00
	$715 00

Eating Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount of License	$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00
By Treasurer's commission	3 00
	$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 2861	$40 00
Contra	*Cr*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By Treasurer's commission	2 00
	$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,	$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50
By Treasurer's commission	2 50
	$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25
By Treasurers commission	75
By exonerations	15 00
	$30 00

Billiard Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12
By Treasurer's commission	88
By exonerations	7 50
	$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	10 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50
By Treasurer's commission	50
	$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.
Feb, 14, 1863.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved* for 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store:
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offie
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfor t able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.-*

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks,* at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costs.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing th is course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors.

To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glaseware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

Estate of Josep h H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $ .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

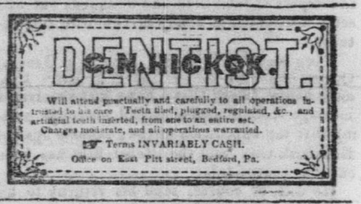
COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, three door, south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854. tf.



DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

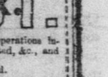
P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All; this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.
MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.



☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to